

Shipping.

FOR SALE.
The 41 North German Brig
"GAZELLE"
of 196 Tons Register, built in
1865 all of Oak copper-fastened
and coppered. She ranges 3/3 L.I. in
Veritas until May 1873. The vessel is in
first rate order.
Apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, October 21, 1868.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The North German Ship
"SCHILLER,"
will load for the above Port
and have despatch.
For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, October 18, 1868. no24

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The first class French ship
"LA PLATA"
JUBIN, Master, of 444 tons re-
gister.
For particulars, apply to
FREDERIC DUGENIER.
Hongkong, November 2, 1868.

Notices to Consignees.

"MIKADO," FROM LONDON.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above
named vessel are requested to send in
their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature and to take immediate delivery of their
Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, November 16, 1868. no22

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the British
Barque "Fitzel," Capt. Hicks, from
London, are requested to send in their Bills
of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-
signature, and take immediate delivery.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.
EDWARD SOHELLHASS & Co.
Hongkong, November 16, 1868. no20

THE following cases have been landed
and stored at the risk and expense of
the Consignees, who are requested to take
immediate delivery.
Ex "Domat," 7th January, 1868.
RT 581 1 Case Paper.
B "Hoogly," 31st October, 1868.
PC 827 1 Arms.
PC 850 1 Books.
LF 255 1 Books.
C. FERTLAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, November 9, 1868.

Notices of Firms.

MR. JOHN ALEXANDER SANDILANDS is
authorized to sign our firm per
procurator.
R. MCGREGOR & Co.
Hongkong, November 12, 1868. tf

NOTICE.
WE have this day established a Branch
of our Firm at HUGO and OSACA.
WACHTEL'S GROSS & Co.
Nagasaki, September 20, 1868. 16de

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day established myself as a
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, AVERAGE AD-
JUSTER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
C. LANGDON DAVIES.
Hongkong, July 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr
WILLIAM NELSON in our Firm ceased
on the 30th June last.
Mr THOMAS PIM, Mr WILLIAM NISBET
OLMSTED and Mr H. REYNOLDS O'NEARY
are authorized to sign our Firm in Hongkong
and China from this date.
OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, October 6, 1868.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date Mr GEORGE F.
BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the
Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this
Port.
S. L. PHELPS,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 15, 1867.

NOTICE.
MR. HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE
is authorized to sign our Firm per
procurator, at Foochow from this date.
BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, June 3, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. RYLE HOLME has been admitted
a partner in our Firm.
GLOVER & Co.
Nagasaki, January 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
I HAVE established myself at this port as
General Commission Merchant, under
the Style and Firm of GIFFORD F. PARKER
& Co.
GIFFORD FORBES PARKER.
Saigon, December 20, 1867.

NOTICE.
I HAVE Underigned will from this date trans-
act a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS
at this port under the firm of C. D. WIL-
LIAMS & Co.
C. D. WILLIAMS.
Hongkong, November 2, 1868. dec3

NOTICE.
WE have authorized Mr. CLAUD BUDDE
to sign our Firm from this date.
DREYER & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.
DOCUMENTS Translated, at reasonable
rates, from English, French, Spanish,
Italian, Portuguese or German into Chi-
nese, or from Chinese into English. Ad-
dress,
The "China Mail" Office,
2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
BOWRA & Co. will sell by Public
Auction, by order and at the re-
sidence of C. HOCHSTETTER, Esq., 51,
Wyndham Street, on
THURSDAY,
the 26th Nov., 1868, at 11 o'clock A.M.,
Sundry Household FURNITURE,
superior Crystal, Glassware, Electro-
plated Ware, Table-linen, Mirrors, Books
in English, French and German, includ-
ing the collection of "Gierstakers" works
in German, in 50 vols., well-bound,
Clocks, 1 Rifle by "Lepage," 1 double-
barrelled Gun by "Dean and Adams,"
Sedan Chairs, Lamps,
Etc., etc., etc.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
All lots with all errors of description
whatever at purchaser's risk upon fall
of the hammer.
Hongkong, November 19, 1868. no26

"THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY
OF CANTON."
NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that in com-
pliance with the requirements of Com-
mission Number Fifty of the Companies
Ordinance, 1865, an Extraordinary Gen-
eral Meeting of the Shareholders will be
held at the Offices of the Society, No. 12,
Praya, on Monday, the Twenty-first day
of December next, at Three o'clock in the af-
ternoon, for the purpose of confirming all
or any Special Resolutions that may be passed
at the Meeting called for the purpose on the
Fifth day of December next.
Dated the Thirtieth day of Oct., A.D. 1868.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT WATMORE.
Secretary. dec21

"THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY
OF CANTON."
NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that, under the
Provisions of Article 77 of the Arti-
cles of Association of the Society, an Ex-
traordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be
held at the Society's Offices, No. 12 Praya,
on Saturday, the Fifth day of December next,
at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the pur-
pose of altering the Regulations of the
Society by passing certain Special Resolu-
tions numbered from One to Thirteen inclu-
sive, whereby Articles Numbers 25, 26, 71,
76, 77, 78, 120, 121, 130, 140, 145, 147, and
150 of the Society's Articles of Association are
proposed to be struck out of and expunged
from the Regulations of the said Society and
certain other Regulations affecting the
Duration, Constitution, Management, and
substituted in lieu and exclusion thereof.
And Notice is also hereby given that a Copy
of the proposed Resolutions can be obtained
by any Shareholder on application at the
Society's said Offices in Victoria.
Dated the Thirtieth day of Oct., A.D. 1868.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT WATMORE.
Secretary. dec21

SAILORS' HOME, WEST POINT.
Trustees.
Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq., F.R.S.,
"JOHN DENT," Esq., F.R.S.,
Directors.
Hon. H. B. GIBB, Esq., F.R.S.,
G. J. HELLAND, Esq., F.R.S.,
G. BEARIE, Esq., F.R.S.,
W. LEMANN, Esq., F.R.S.,
J. J. W. MACAULAY, M.D.,
Committee of Management.
Hon. W. KESWICK, Chairman.
W. MACAULAY, Esq., F.R.S.,
G. J. HELLAND, Esq., F.R.S.,
Esq., F.R.S.

**MORRIS'S DIRECTORY FOR CHINA
JAPAN AND THE PHILIPPINES.**
etc., etc., 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to announce that
the first volume of the above work
will be published early in January 1869,
and he requests that the schedules address-
ed to the different residents be returned
as soon as possible and that all foreigners
late arrived in China will kindly send
their names for insertion without delay.
Orders will be received by and copies can
be obtained from Messrs DAWSON & Co.,
Swatow, Messrs GILES & Co., Amoy, Messrs
HENDER & Co., Hongkong, Shanghai Recorder
Office, Shanghai, Japan Times Office Yokohama,
Messrs GILES & Co., Nagasaki, F. ALDAB,
Esq., Clements Lane, London, and
Messrs J. SEATMAN & Co., San Francisco.
J. B. MORRIS,
Hongkong.

N. B.—All advertisements must be sent
in not later than 15th November.
Hongkong, October 19, 1868.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
No. 122.
ENDERS for Contracts for the supply
of the articles included in the under-
mentioned Schedules to the Government
Civil and Lock Hospitals, for the space of
one year commencing on the 26th of
December, 1868, will be received at this
Office until Noon of the 1st of December,
1868.

SCHEDULE 1.—Provisions.
1. Medical Comforts.
2. Bedding and Clothing.
3. Miscellaneous.
Tenders may be made for all four Schedules,
or for each separately.
The successful tenderer will be required
to enter into a Bond for the due fulfilment
of his Contract, and for the supply of all
articles of the best quality.
Tenders must be in duplicate, and in
sealed envelopes, endorsed "Tender for
Hospital Contracts." Forms of Tender,
and all other information may be obtained
from the Superintendent of the Govern-
ment Civil Hospital.
J. GARDNER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, October 30, 1868. no30

HALE & ROEY,
General & Commission Agents
NAGASAKI.

New Advertisements.

**HUNDRETH EDITION,
REVISED AND ENLARGED.**
**GUNN'S NEW FAMILY PHYSICIAN:
OR HOME-BOOK OF HEALTH.**
Forming a complete Household Guide,
giving many valuable suggestions,
for avoiding disease and prolonging life, with
plain directions in cases of emergency, and
pointing out in familiar language the
causes, symptoms, treatment and cure of
diseases incident to
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN,
with the simplest and best remedies; pre-
sents a manual for
FORGING THE SICK,
and describing minutely the properties and
uses of hundreds of well known MEDICAL
PLANTS.
By J. C. GUNN, M.D.,
Author of Gunn's Domestic Medicine.
With supplementary treatises on Anatomy,
Physiology and Hygiene, or Domestic
and Sanitary Economy.
AND
On Physical Culture and Development.
(Newly Illustrated and Re-stereotyped)
Publishers:
MOORE, WILSON & BALDWIN.
Sold to Subscribers only.—Price: \$10.
CONFUCIUS
AND THE
CHINESE CLASSICS.
READINGS IN CHINESE
LITERATURE.
Price: \$2.50.

NOTICE.—A few copies of the above
WORKS can be had by applying to
"B." C/o the China Mail Office.
Hongkong, October 23, 1868. no29

**THE "TREATY PORTS OF CHINA
& JAPAN," AND "NOTES AND
QUERIES ON CHINA AND JAPAN."**
EXTRACTS FROM REVIEWS.
(From the "Friend of India," June 4, 1868.)
We acknowledge with much the receipt
of the numbers for the current year of
"Notes and Queries," a most deserving
Anglo-Chinese monthly, edited by Mr N.
B. DUNN, whose "Treaty Ports of China
and Japan" are so well known. From the
names attached to the "Notes" we can see
that the contributors include some of the
best Chinese scholars in the East. Its in-
terest is not confined to China, and it will
be of great assistance to all scholars, who
have directed their attention towards the
subject of Buddhism and its literature, and
generally to all who are interested in ori-
ental antiquities. It deserves to be better
known in India.
(From the "Straits Times," July 27, 1868.)
Some time ago we had occasion to remark
upon the progress that Literature as re-
presented by the Press had made and was
making in the East, and our attention has
again been called to the subject by the re-
ceipt of a Hongkong publication which
deserves some notice and which we have
much pleasure in introducing to the know-
ledge of our readers. We allude to *Notes
and Queries on China and Japan*, published
monthly by Mr Saint, the proprietor of the
China Mail newspaper. This publication is
well printed on good paper, and in size
and shape very like the best known re-
ports or gazettes at home, and is equally a
mine containing very curious and useful
information regarding the language, litera-
ture, history, manners and customs of the
Chinese and in a less degree of the Japanese.
It says a good deal for the extent and
stability of the footing of Europeans in
China, that such a publication as this
should be established and conducted with
apparently successful vigour.
The publication is altogether a very in-
teresting item, and wishing it every success,
we commend it to the attention and support
of our readers.
(From the "London Examiner," May
16, 1868.)
This really useful volume ["Treaty Ports
of China and Japan"] is intended as a
guide for travellers and residents in China
and Japan, and as a book of reference for
curious men generally. It contains an
account, historical and political, of all the
open ports of these countries, together with
Peking, Yedo, Hongkong, and Macao. It
has been carefully compiled and edited by
Mr N. B. DUNN; and the elaborate maps
and plans, with which the work abounds,
considerably enhance its value. * * *
We have thus given in outline some of
the most prominent portions of the chapter
devoted to Canton, as a specimen of the
whole volume. Other chapters treating of
Macao, Formosa, Ningpo, Shanghai, and
the remainder of the treaty ports, we can
only enumerate. The pages describing
Peking, the capital, are so interesting, and
contain so much that is new to European
readers respecting its history, public build-
ings, and general characteristics, that we
would fain translate them into our columns.
A complete and intelligible plan of the Im-
perial City and neighbourhood, gives us an
accurate notion of the relative position of
its divisions, streets, and places.
In the introductory chapter to the notices
of the Treaty Ports of Japan will be found
a succinct history of that Empire, together
with remarks on its government, geography,
and limits, which will be found particularly
interesting as throwing a considerable light
on a part of the world so long entirely, and
still comparatively, unknown to Europeans.
The descriptions of Nagasaki, Yedo, To-
kyo, and the other Treaty Ports of
Japan, are as elaborate and entertaining as
those of the Chinese ports. A copious in-
dex and a useful appendix containing many
hints and much appropriate advice to
travellers and others, is also included in the
volume. The entire work affords a vast
amount of information, pleasantly written,
and we doubt not will be perused with
interest by many who will never visit the
Eastern seas.

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO
KINGSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY
LONDON, AND 28, PLACE
VENDOME, PARIS)
**ENGLISH AND FOREIGN
CHEMIST.**
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS
SUPPLIED & REFILLED.
Hongkong, May 1, 1867.

New Advertisements.

**JOHN THOMPSON & Co.,
DISPENSING & ANALYTICAL
CHEMISTS.**
SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS.
Ships' Medicine Chests supplied
and refilled.
"TEETH EXTRACTED."
INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY.
23, Wellington Street,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, May 9, 1868.

EASTLACK & WINN,
Surgeon Dentists,
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.
NEW BOOK,
"THE Speculations of
The Old Philosopher"
LAU-TSEZ.
Translated from the Chinese
by
JOHN CHAMBERS, A.M.
Price \$1.50.
Also,
"The Origin of the Chinese" by the same
author. Price \$1.
Apply at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
or The London Mission House,
Hongkong, October 17, 1868.

SYDNEY SHIPPING.
Arrivals.—Sept. 12, Canton, barque,
234, Goet, from Foochow. Sept. 15, West-
ern Star, brig, 210, Taylor, from Foochow.
Sept. 18, Colleen Bawn, barque, 400, Allen,
from Manila. Sept. 27, Vision, brig, 210,
Cummins, from Foochow. Sept. 30, City
of London, barque, 300, Emersley, from
Manila.
Departures.—For Hongkong, Sept. 9,
Golden Horn, ship, 1114, Rice, 15, Cour-
tier des Mers, 470, Loumeau, 20, Ocean,
barque, 528, Hughes, for Shanghai, Sept.
17, Elizabeth, Nicholson, 540, Crosbie,
Dartmouth, ship, 1039, Elmdon.
Yessie Loading.—For Shanghai, Harlaw,
ship, 984, Phillips, for Hongkong, Sept. 9,
Nelson, Bessah, ship, Wakeham, for
Hongkong, Colleen Bawn, barque, 400,
Allen; Canton, barque, 234, Goet.
Departures from Newcastle.—Sept. 6, J.
M. Joshua, Hodgson, for Shanghai, with
1480 tons Coal. Sept. 10, Rebecca God-
dard, Manson, for Hongkong, with 540
tons Coal. Sept. 15, Hope, ship, 400, for
Hongkong, with 430 tons Coal. Sept. 15,
Agatha and Pauline, Hogegeesen, for Ma-
nila, with 840 tons Coal. Sept. 17, Elm-
stone, Tomlinson, for Shanghai, with 1024
tons Coal. Sept. 22, Burnside, Pender-
graaf, for Shanghai, with 653 tons Coal.
Sept. 25, Trincolo, Nyberg, for Hongkong,
with 380 tons Coal. Sept. 28, Abbotford,
Venus, for Shanghai, with 790 tons Coal.
Freights and Charters.—For Shanghai,
To load at Sydney: Harlaw, and Gungala,
at 38s.; and Beamah, at 40s. At New-
castle: Burnside, at 48s.; Abbotford, at
40s.; American Lloyds at 40s. For Hong-
kong.—To load at Newcastle: Kedah, Har-
riet Irving, Are-en-Oel, Hesperus, at 32s.;
Rebecca Goddard at 36s.; Katterina Maria,
Tekli, J. V. Galen, Mobil, Geesena Brous,
Salacia, under China charter; Colleen
Bawn, Canton, load here under China
charter. For Hongkong.—To load at
Newcastle on private terms.
The Colleen Bawn, from Manila, lost se-
veral of her hands from sickness during the
passage to Sydney.

CARGOES.
(From the Canton Customs Daily Returns.)
Summary of Imports and Exports passed
at the Canton River Steamship Office during
the week ended 14th November.
Imported per Kishan and Poyang from
Hongkong:—
935 bales Bengal Cotton.
532 bales Bombay Cotton.
382 bales Native Cotton.
250 bales Cotton Yarn.
381 pigs Lead.
75 Hacks Quicksilver.
100 bales Futchek.
200 packages Straw Mats.
146 packages Wax.
231 packages Tobacco.
10 baskets Peas.
55 baskets dried Prawns.
42 packages Medicine.
11 chests Patna and Malwa Opium.
20 casks Ginseng.
3 packages Native Ginseng.
48 bales Nankin.
5 cases Yellow Metal Sheathing.
49 packages Tea.
108 cases and bales Cotton Goods.
88 cases and bales Woollen Goods.
110 packages Sundries.
Exported per Kishan and Poyang to
Hongkong:—
680 cases and bales Fine Silk.
312 cases Punjum.
81 cases Silk Piece Goods.
107 bales Silk Refuse.
28 bales Cotton.
5 cases Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c.
74 packages Trunks.
85 cases Kittysols.
100 tubs Sugar Candy.
156 cases Glass Bangles.
4 boxes Glass Bells.
207 boxes Preserves.
20 packages Chinaware.
41 cases Paper.
18 cases Umbrellas.
10 cases Matting.
10 packages Straw Mats.
12 pieces Furniture.
22 tons Tea.
415 packages and parcels Sundries.
Summary of Imports and Exports, into
and from the Canton Custom House, by the
Native Craft during the week ended 15th
November.
Imported from Hongkong:—
912 piculs Alum.
1,305 bags Betelnuts.
110 bags Copper Cash.
174 bales Cotton.
58 bags Native Cigars.
34 packages Salted Fish.
285 packages and 61 piculs Glue.
513 piculs Buffalo Hides.
280 tubs Indigo.
900 packages and 54 pieces Nail-Rods,
Bars and Hoops.
200 pigs Lead.
37 slabs Tin.
81 bales Nankin.
236 piculs Peas.
22 piculs Hardwood Planks.
158 piculs Rice.
222 piculs Sapanwood.
85 boxes Tea.
150 baskets Vermicelli.
600 piculs Wheat.
40 bags Yam Flour.
152 packages Sundries.

Exported to Hongkong:—

110 bundles Straw-bags.
36 packages Chinaware.
200 Barthen Jars.
2,500 jars salted Garlic.
32 cases Joss Sticks.
343 bundles Mat bags.
30 cases Samboos.
200 bags Sugar.
200 chests Tea.
21 cases Tobacco.
72 pieces Woodware.
51 pieces Furniture.
10 piculs Hay.
20 bags Iron Shots.
12 packages Medicine.
9 packages Paper.
260 pieces Soft-wood Planks.
353 packages Sundries.

Additional per John Lidgett, cleared for
London:—
24 bales Coccons.
80 bales Silk Refuse.
230 rolls Matting.
15 cases Paper.
140 boxes Gunpowder Tea.
3,502 boxes Orange Pekoe Tea.
830 boxes Scented Capor Tea.
20 boxes Preserves.
13 packages Sundries (re-export).

PASSENGERS.
The following European passengers left
this for Canton yesterday:—
Messrs A. Martin, W. W. Wood, G. S.
Hardy, C. W. Orne.
The following European passengers arriv-
ed here from Canton to-day:—
Messrs B. Golaris and J. Robert.

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.
MAILS WILL CLOSE:
For SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CAL-
CUTTA.—
For "CLAN ALPINE" on Friday
next, the 20th inst., at 4 p.m.
For SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.—
For "ARATON APCAR" on Fri-
day, the 20th inst. at 4 p.m.
For SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI.—
For "FUSIYAMA" on Saturday, the
21st inst., at 7.30 a.m.
For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.—
For "FORMOSA" on Sunday next, the
22nd inst., at 7.30 a.m.

Correspondences may be posted in
the night box from 5 p.m. on Satur-
day, the 21st inst. until 7 a.m. on
Sunday, the 22nd inst.

It is hereby notified that, under the au-
thority of a Treasury Warrant dated the 1st
May last, Superintending, or First-Class
Schoolmasters in the Army will, in future,
be entitled to the same privileges in regard
to Letters sent by or addressed to them on
their own private affairs as are at present
enjoyed by Commissioned Officers in the
Army; and all Army Schoolmasters will be
entitled (as Army Schoolmasters) to the same
privileges, in regard to their Letters, as
enjoyed by non-commissioned Officers and
Private Soldiers.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, July 31, 1868.

It is hereby notified that, under the pro-
visions of a Treasury Warrant dated the
7th May last, the Postage on a Letter not
exceeding half-an-ounce in weight posted
in Hongkong or at any of the Ports in
China and Japan addressed to Egypt, or
posted in Egypt addressed to Hongkong or
any of the Ports in China and Japan, and
conveyed in the Mails by British Packet, is
reduced from Twenty-four Cents to Twelve
Cents.
For Letters exceeding half-an-ounce in
weight a further rate of Twelve Cents for
each half-ounce is chargeable.
Prepayment of the Postage is compulsory.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, July 15, 1868.

UNDER DESPATCH.
For Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.—
Per "CLAN ALPINE," on Friday next, the 20th
inst., at 5 p.m.
For Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.—
Per "ARATON APCAR," on Friday the 20th in-
stant at 5 p.m.
For Swatow, Amoy and Shanghai.—Per
Fusiyama, on Saturday, the 21st inst., at
8 a.m.
For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.—Per
Formosa, on Sunday, the 22nd inst., at
8 a.m.

QUOTATIONS.
HONGKONG, 19th November, 1868.
OPUM.—Patna, New, ... \$67½
Benares, New, ... 620
Malwa, ... 645 a 655
COTTON.—BOMBAY, ... 18 a 21
CALCUTTA, ... 17 a 20½
Exchange.
Bank, 6 months' sight, ... 4/5
Credit, 6 ... 4/5
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 253
" Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 223
" Shanghai, 3 days' sight, Bank, Tl. 74
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. B., ... 94 a 10
Sycee, ... 94 a 10
Mexicans, ... 1 prom.
Gold Leaf, ... 23.45 a 23.65
Gold Bar, 98 touch, ... 23.20 a 23.30
English Sovereigns, ... 4.66
Australian Sovereigns, ... 4.63
Discount, ... 8 a 10
H. & S. Bank Shares, Old, ... 204 a 21 p.c.p.
Do. do. New, ... 34
Union Dock ... 20 p.c. dis.

Temperature.
HONGKONG, 19th November, 1868.
(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises,
Queen's Road.)
THERMOMETER.—9 A.M., ... 78
Do. ... 4 p.m., ... 78
Self-registered Maximum, at noon ...
Do. ... Min. over night, ...
BAROMETER.—9 A.M., ... 30.138
Do. ... 4 p.m., ... 30.055

NOTICE.—It is particularly requested that
all communications relating to the general
business of this paper be addressed to the
Proprietor and in no case to individuals by
name. Much delay and inconvenience in
the transaction of business will thereby be
avoided.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Our columns are open to all who wish to
address the public on legitimate grounds, but
we do not hold ourselves responsible for the
opinions of our correspondents.
All communications addressed to this paper
must be accompanied by the name of the
sender, not necessarily for publication, but as
a guarantee of good faith.

THE CHINA MAIL.
HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOV. 19, 1868.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
at Singapore lately pronounced judgment
in a case which attracted a good deal of
attention there. It is not destitute of
interest for Hongkong in view of the
administration of justice, for it was a case
of "contempt of court," and its result
supports Sam Wally's observation, that
there are "Magistrates who commit
themselves twice as often as they commit
other people." Mr Davidson, a legal
practitioner in the Supreme Court, came
into verbal collision with Captain Ord,
one of the commissioners for the recovery
of small debts. The legal man was not
engaged in any case at the time, but had
waited on the commissioner at the latter's
request in reference to a certain notice of
appeal. Both allege perfect innocence of
provocation, but Captain Ord admits that
he told Davidson his "tone was con-
temptuous." Davidson thereupon left
the court. "I turned round (says he)
and was walking away when he said;
Stop, Sir. I continued to walk on. I
heard him say; You are fined 25 dol-
lars for contempt of Court. I said, I
wish you may get it; and I continued
walking. I did not speak in an excited
or insulting manner." That the com-
missioner was not in joke was made plain
next day, when the Court bailiff received
a warrant to arrest the practitioner if he
refused to pay the fine. He did refuse,
and was accordingly taken to jail for
seven days, in the terms of the warrant,
but was released on the fourth day by
order of the Governor, who directed also
that the fine should be remitted. Mr.
Davidson brought an action for false im-
prisonment, alleging malice, and that it
was done without reasonable or probable
cause. The Chief Justice adopted the
lawyer's view of the matter, so far as
jurisdiction was concerned.

"I think it clear that it was not an
act within the jurisdiction. He had no
power, alone, to adjudicate on contempts
at all. His power was limited to order-
ing an offender into custody until the
rising of the Court; and this, plainly,
for the purpose of securing his attendance
before the tribunal which was constituted
with the power of dealing with the con-
tempt." That is the general body of the
commissioners.

His Lordship concluded his judgment
as follows, and it will be seen that some
of his remarks may be read with advan-
tage by certain acting Attorney General,
if he is not too conceited to profit by what
falls from a Chief Justice.

Sir P. Benson Maxwell said:—
It remains to determine the amount of
damages. Mr Woods, on behalf of the
plaintiff, claimed that they should be ex-
emplary; and, in general, I am disposed to
visit with some severity everything that sa-
vors of an abuse of power by any public
officer. But, in this case, I do not think
that I ought to give heavy damages, and
for this reason. The action was begun as
long ago as July 1867, and has therefore been
pending over the defendant for fifteen
months. I asked the plaintiff the reason of
the delay, and he said that he acted under
the advice of his counsel. Now, I think it
was very hard on the defendant to keep
him thus for such a length of time with a
lawsuit hanging over his head, and under
the continued threat, as it were, of a trial.
It is true, he liberty after a time, have ap-
plied for judgment as in case of a non-suit,
but though he had this remedy, the long
pendency of the action was nevertheless cal-
culated to be a serious annoyance to him;
and this, I think, I ought not to lose sight
of for the present purpose. But further,
when the plaintiff claims damages for the
injury which he has received, it is not re-
asonable to measure, to some extent at least,
the moral injury which he has sustained, by
the degree of alacrity which he shows to
obtain redress; and this also, would I think,
induce a jury, and should also lead me,
who have here to fulfil the functions of a
jury, to moderation in estimating the
damages. At the same time, it is necessary
in cases of this kind, that the damages
should be substantial enough to indicate
that any wrongful exercise of power on the
part of persons in authority, especially when
the liberty of the subject is at stake, is not
viewed lightly by English law. Taking all
the circumstances into consideration, there
will be judgment for the plaintiff for One
Hundred Dollars.

A correspondent in Singapore
from the following
Quite an excitement
two evenings ago,
of two European won-
expansive civil-rioters,
with her an unwieldy
other a tambourine, w-
and there for the anti-
lished residents of the
they informed me that
Germany. The tamb-
was married; that her
with her in a house
Queen Street; and th-
they had come from
to proceed to China
at Singapore.

H. M. a steamer 71
for a cruise, this morn-
Sarawak steamer Rop-
was a very pretty sight
out together, and th-
from the time of their
p.m. when the Royal

our legislation, but
theless that he was
punishment, for wh-
trate, was no con-
contrary encourage-
The fact is that
which followed in
the abominable me-
fostered by regula-
out induc

early requested that
being to the general
be addressed to the
to individuals by
inconvenience in
meas will thereby be

INDENTS.
to all who wish to
ultimate grounds, but
be responsible for the
contents.

Addressed to this paper
by the name of the
publication, but as

A MAIL.

Nov. 19, 1868.

The Supreme Court, in
a judgment, has
decided a good deal of
not destitute of
in view of the
case, for it was a case
of "coolie" trade, and its
observation, that
the community
as they commit
a crime, a legal
crime Court, can
with Captain Ord,
for the recovery
legal man was not
the time, but had
at the latter's
a certain notice
of perfect innocence
in Ord advised that
"tone was con-
thereupon left
round (says he)
when he said;
to walk on. Then
are fined 25 dol.
Court. I said, I
and I continued
peak in an excited
That the coolie
made plain
plaintiff received
practitioner if he
He did refuse,
taken to jail for
of the warrant,
the fourth day by
who directed also
be remitted. Mr.
action for false im-
pudence, and that
the probable
society adopted the
matter, so far as
ad.

that it was not an
case. He had no
case on contempt
limited to order-
custody until the
and this, plainly,
ing his attendance
fish, was intended
ling with the con-
general body of the

ended his judgment,
be seen that some
read with advan-
Attorney General,
to profit by what
said.
line the amount of
on behalf of the
they should be ex-
I am disposed to
everything that as-
power by any public
case, I do not think
heavy damages, and
tion was begun as
therefore been
defendant for fifteen
plaintiff the reason of
that he acted under
Now, I think I
defendant to keep
each of time with a
head, and under
it were, of a trial,
er a time, have ap-
case of a woman,
is ready, the long
case nevertheless al-
annoyance to him;
not to lose sight
But further, the
was dangerous for the
received, it is not
some extent at least
he has sustained, by
which he should be
world, I think,
also lead me,
the functions of a
estimating the da-
m, it is necessary
that the damages
enough to indicate
of power on the
city, especially when
the subject, is not
law. Taking all
consideration, there
the plaintiff for One

case reports cannot
be made with a case
the Magistrate
able was charged
ary to the regula-
ie." Now for an
permitted by the
as it is—and for
fortunate Sikh who
\$300 at a "fan-fan-
the Magistrate ad-
dressed to divine. He
ons of the force he
that case why did
not punish him?
not the faintest
punish a man for
lar crime, if his
an infringement of
Colony. We fully
Goodlake's dispi-
which is a blot upon

our legislation, but we maintain never-
theless that he was in error in inflicting
punishment, for what to him, as a Magis-
trate, was no crime at all, but is on the
contrary encouraged by the legislature.
The fact is that this case (like the one
which followed it) is an illustration of
the abominable moral injustice which is
fostered by regulations which both hold
out inducements to the uneducated black,
and then come down upon him with
condign punishment if he gives way to the
temptation. We are not upholding the
Sikh who officially deserved punish-
ment—though from a different source—for
breaking regulations he perfectly under-
stood. But, we confidently ask any
educated reader, what impression does he
think can be made upon the Chinese
mind by such a queer mixture of en-
couragement and condemnation? We
put irresistible temptation before natives,
and then punish them for yielding to it!

The "coolie" trade seems to be develop-
ing itself in the South Seas. Laborers
are wanted in the British Colony of
Queensland. In January last a number
were landed at Moreton Bay from an
English brig. How they were obtained
may be learnt from the following extract
from a statement made by the cook and
steward of the vessel—

"We then sailed to an island named
Maniole, where we put a boat to land
with the natives, who came swimming out
to meet us, bringing plenty of coconuts
with them, and taken down to see the
mysteries of the hold, when the vessel
sailed, the canoes were out and, and we
away from the island. The wives of some
of these men swam after the ship for more
than three miles, crying loudly for the
restoration of their husbands."

It is stated that of the 110 persons
thus got together, 24 died on the voyage.
This mode of recruiting the Queensland
army of laborers has naturally elicited
strong denunciations from the news-
papers, and official measures have been
adopted for its suppression. The govern-
ment who engage in this "traffic" are
so far honest—or shameless—that they
do not disguise it under a hypocritical
pretence of promoting emigration. We
sincerely trust they will meet with the
punishment they richly deserve, and our
feelings on the matter are elastic enough
to extend the application of the hope to
all persons who in any manner profit by
kidnapping their fellow-creatures.

LOCAL.

The following paragraphs are from the
Straits Times of Nov. 17th:
It is with unfeigned regret that we have
to record, according to its own announce-
ment, the demise of our worthy contem-
porary, the *Free Press*. This paper has been
in existence for over thirty-three years, and
during the most of that period was conduct-
ed with rare ability and cautious discretion.
While it was under the control of its origi-
nal proprietor, it was held in the highest
esteem and consideration by all and sundry
connected with the Straits Settlements.
And that it did good yeoman's service in
its time, any one who knows anything of
the history of affairs in the Straits will at
once acknowledge with effusion and sincerity.
[Surely the community of Singapore
will not rest content with one paper.—Ed.
C. M.]

The *Penang Gazette* of the 17th ultimo
publishes a long and exhaustive letter con-
cerning fees on Processions, Licenses, &c.
The writer criticises very severely all the
Legislative enactments and Orders in Council
which have been promulgated by the
Colonial Government, and indeed roundly
asserts there to be in many respects illegal,
and assuming, &c. &c. in relation to the
Col. Man, dated February last, relating to
the Chinese riots in August last year, and
giving the facts as to the money levied
from the two societies concerned in the
riots. It appears that the Chiefs of the
Ghee Hing and Top Poh Kongs signed
bonds for \$35,250 for each Society, and
gave security for their payment by grants
of land or houses. The Top Poh Kongs paid
\$4,250, each death, and delivered up the
grant for their Kongs houses, valued at
\$8,000, and signed bonds for the balance.
The Ghee Hing gave bonds for a corres-
ponding amount. This Government got
possession of property to the value of over
\$70,000! What has been done with this
property? From Col. Man's letter we ga-
ther that only \$1,200 have been distribut-
ed—a sum of \$600 finding its way to the
hands of the sufferers from the riots, and
the rest having been given to the Society
and the police. Col. Man states that, most
of the property being trust, it cannot be
sold without a *deed* of Council giving
a valid title to the purchaser. Has, we
ask again, anything been done in the mat-
ter since Col. Man addressed the Govern-
ment on the subject? Col. Man gives the
expenses of the Riot Commission at
\$392.02 and \$133 for legal expenses.

A correspondent says that European
prestige in Singapore is being injured
from the following circumstance—
Quite an excitement was caused in
the neighbourhood in which I reside,
two evenings ago, by the appearance
of two European women, wearing pretty
expansive criminality, one carrying about
with her an unsightly barrel organ, and the
other a tambourine, which they played here
and there for the gratification of the aston-
ished residents of the locality. On inquiry
they informed me that they were natives of
Germany. The tambourineist told me she
was married, that her husband was living
with her in a house they had taken in
Queen Street, and that the organist (if I
may use the term) was her sister-in-law.
They had come from Caledonia, and intend-
ed to proceed to China after they got tired
of Singapore.

U. M.'s steamer *Riflemen* left this port
for a cruise, this morning (Nov 3), and the
Sarawak steamer *Gopulist* for Sarawak. It
was a very pretty sight to see them going
out together, and they kept side by side
from the time of their departure until 8.40
p.m. when the *Riflemen* took the lead by a

little more than a ship's length, and kept
so until out of sight.
In our paper of Tuesday last, we an-
nounced the loss of the Spanish barque
Marysville, Captain Olan, from Hamburg,
bound to Manila, on the 20th September,
near the St. Paul's and Amsterdam Islands,
and that with the exception of nineteen of
the crew who perished by drowning, the re-
mainder were taken on to Batavia by the
Dutch barque *Jumbeie* which port they
reached after a passage of 22 days. The
Captain, Mate, and five of the crew of the
Marysville, express the greatest satisfaction at
the kind treatment they experienced on
board the Dutch barque *Jumbeie*. The
exact position where the *Marysville* sank
was Lat. 41° 43' S., Long. 68° 11' E.

SUPREME COURT. CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Chief Justice and a Jury.
Nov. 19th, 1868.

THE SHATSWELL MURDER CASE.
The Court opened at ten o'clock; when
the following Jurors were called:—Messrs
J. Hodgson, J. Jack, E. W. Blackwood,
A. H. Hogg, N. Williams, Paulsen and
Frank.

Henry Shatswell (whose appearance
was in most marked contrast with his
former robust state of health in August last)
was charged with the wilful murder of a
Chinaman named Lai Akut, inasmuch as
he threw a large stone from over the side
of the American ship *Schooler*, August last,
and thereby caused the death of the said
Chinaman, who was on board of a small
barber-run boat.

Mr. Pollard, Q.C., who appeared for the
prisoner, instructed by Mr. Caldwell—said
that it would be unwise, as well as useless,
to contend against the facts of the case as
they appeared in the depositions, at least
in so far as the fact of the man's death
having been brought about by the act of
the prisoner; he could not struggle against
the facts, so far as manslaughter at least.

The Attorney General said that he had
felt it his duty to charge the prisoner with
murder, but he would consent to a verdict
of manslaughter on behalf of the Crown.
The Chief Justice said that the Attorney
General had done quite right in bringing
up the prisoner on the charge of murder,
although from the depositions a verdict
could not be obtained.

Shatswell, on being called on, stated that
he threw a stone, which killed the man,
but that nothing could be farther from his
intention than the result of the act.

The jury then returned a verdict of
guilty of manslaughter, and the guilty
of murder, and accompanied their verdict
with a strong recommendation to mercy.

Chief Justice: How can you, when you
don't know the facts of the case? That is
the mischief of this Colony: whatever you
have heard or read outside ought to be
swayed away like a sheet of paper.

Mr. Pollard remarked that the facts of
the case were pretty notorious.
The Attorney General said that he had
no desire to press too heavily upon the pri-
soner, and would therefore leave the case
with Mr. Pollard.

After some conversation about the facts
and the motive which prompted Shatswell
to throw the stone which caused Akut's
death, his Lordship observed that the
prisoner, who had taken to keep
away the run-boats was injudicious, silly,
and hasty.

Mr. Pollard then addressed the Court in
mitigation. He said that it would be un-
wisely to say anything further as to the
verdict now accepted; but the crime of
manslaughter was one peculiarly applicable
for the discretion of the Court being called
into exercise. Some cases of manslaughter
were barely manslaughter. The line was
very fine which existed between death by
misadventure and manslaughter; and there
were always circumstances arising in such
cases which narrowed the line, and which
might fairly be taken into consideration by
the Court—circumstances which always had
more weight in cases of manslaughter than
in a case of robbery or burglary, or any
other crime. There were so many grades
of criminality and blameworthiness that he
had seen cases where the punishment had
differed as much as one day's imprisonment
and imprisonment for life. In this case the
circumstances went to show a complete ab-
sence of intent to injure life. Great trouble
had been caused with Chinese boats which
sailed alongside with samboos and run-
boats; and it could be easily conceived that
there was an absolute necessity to prevent
them from coming on board ship, because
no one could say when they might end. The
Captain had given instructions to the pri-
soner (his first mate) to prevent the samboos
from getting near; and the prisoner said that
he would send a stone through the first
boat which came near for that purpose. A
boat of careless parade was thereupon made
as if they would throw and smash the boat;
and the prisoner went to Divine service on
board, leaving the stone on the side of the
deck. On returning, the second mate cried,
"There's a run-boat," when prisoner took
up the stone and dropped it over; so there
was no premeditation, and the mere
fact of intent to damage the boat was done
in a careless, thoughtless manner, without
any clearly defined motive, prisoner never
looking what effect the stone had caused.
This put the case under the head of those
cases which the Court should be lenient to;
and his Lordship would bear in mind that,
in addition to the trouble which they had
with those run-boats, which were there for
an illegal purpose, it was exceedingly difficult
to catch them, as they turned and doubled
like a hare before a hound. Everything
was done to catch them without success
previous to the extreme measure of throw-
ing this stone which resulted as unfortu-
nately. The throwing of the stone was no
doubt illegal, and the run-boat people
ought to have been apprehended and hand-
led over to the police; but it was only a
bare unlawful act; the unfortunate conse-
quence of which was the death of a man
an offence, by the way, which was severely
punished by the Magistrate. There was no
wanton disregard of life on the part of
the prisoner; he was a mild, quiet man,
had never had a dispute with any one on
board, and was not one of those men who
were in the habit of using those interesting
knuckle-duster arrangements so commonly
found on board ship.

His Lordship: Wanton disregard of life;
the whole case turns upon those words, and
I confess a difficulty.

Mr. Pollard continued to say that he must
admit thoughtlessness on prisoner's part as
to what might happen; it never occurred to
him that a man or men was or were beneath
where the stone was dropped.

His Lordship: But that ought to occur
to every man. The Chief Justice then re-

ferred to a case of a policeman who, in 1863,
shot a Chinaman while on duty in the har-
bour, and got one year's imprisonment,
under Judge Hulme, who (said the C. J.)
had generally a very clear head for such
matters. He was then Attorney General,
and charged the policeman with man-
slaughter, which amounted to the same
thing as the present case.

Mr. Pollard replied that, in that case, the
policeman shot at a boat full of people; and
though in execution of his duty, he exposed
it in so far as he had no business to
shoot a man in order to apprehend him;
while this case, on the other hand, was the
thoughtless carrying out of an idea to re-
press illegal gross-selling.

The Acting Attorney General said that
he was Acting Chief Justice at the time
mentioned, but did not remember the
case.

The learned Q.C. was about to continue
his appeal to the merciful side of His Lord-
ship's mind, when the Chief Justice inter-
posed by suggesting that there was one
point which presented itself to his mind,
viz., that it was a Chinaman who was killed,
and that there were two kinds of pub-
lic opinion on that subject.

Mr. Pollard replied that, upon that point,
he would not for a moment draw any dis-
tinction between the life of a Chinaman and
that of a foreigner; but at the same time it
might be observed that the Chinese them-
selves had a much greater regard for human
life than had the Western nations, i.e.,
human life was less estimable among
Chinese, as he (Mr. P.) had shown by their
punishments, which were the same for petty
larceny as for murder.

"His Lordship: So had we once, you
know—in my time."
Mr. Pollard continued. The progress of
enlightenment and civilization had caused
us to look with a different eye upon the
value of life.

The Chief Justice intimated that he felt
the difficulty.

Mr. Pollard said that, conventionally
speaking, the unfortunate circumstances of
the man's death was an accident in the
quiet, orderly, and hitherto blameless life
of the prisoner; it was an exception to the
general tenor of the man's life; and the
distress of mind and consequent anxiety he
had felt might have been more easily con-
ceived from the tone and manner of the
prisoner, as he (Mr. P.) had himself observed.

When he heard that I killed a man?
And he would put it that the sentence of
the Court upon such a man could not be
the same as that upon a man hardened by
accumulated crimes. The learned Q.C. con-
cluded by saying that the prisoner was very
much indebted to the Attorney General for
the manner in which he had conducted the
case.

Captain Deane (sup. of police) showed
that the offence of illegal gross-selling in
harbour was a punishable offence under
the law. Mr. Murray, who was next called, stated
that he produced a medical certificate as to
prisoner's state of health. In August last,
the prisoner was a strong, hearty man; he
has since been suffering from great depression
of mind, and chronic dysentery, which has
seriously (in his particular case) somewhat
shortened his life, and probably killed him.

The Chief Justice remarked that he was
shocked when he saw the prisoner yester-
day.

Mr. Murray stated further that, if a sen-
tence of even three months' imprisonment
were imposed, he would appeal to the Gov-
ernment for a remission of sentence on the
ground that further imprisonment would
endanger his life. He had made such ap-
plications within the last year, and he had
made more on behalf of Chinese than Eu-
ropeans.

Mr. Geo. F. Heard, who was called as a
witness to character, stated that he had
known prisoner since they were boys to-
gether; he was a very quiet man, and was
not passionate so far as he had been seen.

Mr. Pollard submitted that the prisoner
had been nearly four months in Goal
already.

The Attorney General observed that he
was not aware that the Medical Officer had
power to apply for remission of sentence;
but if it had been done, he supposed it
could be done in this case also.

Mr. Pollard said he hoped the Court
would be good upon the prisoner's sen-
tence which might make the punishment
capital.

The Attorney General, however, put it
that the health of the prisoner was not a
matter for the consideration of the Court.

The Chief Justice said he would consider
the matter; but Mr. Pollard begged his
Lordship to deal with the case at once. His
Lordship suggested that bail could be
accepted for remission of sentence; but the Attorney
General said that it could not be granted
after a verdict.

His Lordship observed that it was a se-
rious question; and as the Crown prosecu-
tor put it, resolved itself into a question of
either enlarging the prisoner's health or
getting him off scot free. He had never
heard the point raised in a Court before.

The case having stood over for some time,
Mr. Pollard presented some slides for the
assistance of the Court, and said that was
that a man who was found only one shilling
for involuntary manslaughter.

The Chief Justice asked if the Attorney
General could give him any assistance in
the matter; to which Mr. Pollard replied that
he had already said all he had to say.

His Lordship then passed sentence. He
said that, since he saw the prisoner yester-
day, the case had given him great anxiety
and trouble; but he had received great as-
sistance from the most effective way which
Mr. Pollard had addressed him on the sub-
ject—assistance which he never failed to
receive, when the learned counsel addressed
him in the manner he had now done. He
gave the prisoner the benefit of the injunc-
tion he had received from the captain to
drive away the run-vessels; but the way in
which he had carried out that order was
most injudicious and dangerous; and the
result was such as the prisoner must
deeply lament till the last day of his life.
He gave him credit for deep regret at hav-
ing brought about the death of a man's
death; but it was not enough only to re-
pent of what had been done. He (prisoner)
must be punished for the wrong done. His
Lordship further said that he was thank-
ful for his own sake and that of the pri-
soner, that Mr. Murray had given his evidence,
and made him acquainted with the serious
state of his (the prisoner's) health. Had
he been in his health, the punishment
could not have been less than five years'
imprisonment with hard labour; but the
Court could not do so, in the face of
Mr. Murray's evidence. He feared, how-
ever, that the leniency of the Court
might be construed into disregard of human

life. The sentence of the Court was that
the prisoner pay a fine of \$500, and be
imprisoned for three months, unless the
fine be sooner paid; upon payment of the
fine, prisoner to be immediately discharged.
If the prisoner thought he had not received
the mercy he deserved from the Court, he
could appeal to the fountain head of mercy
in this Colony. Fine was no compensation
for human life. He had been as lenient
as he dared; and he would have been more
so, had it been possible.
Prisoner was then removed.

THE YANKEE MURDER CASE.

Lun Asing and Lume Asing were next
charged with the wilful murder of William
Yancey, at the Kowloon Docks. Mr.
Haylar appeared for the prisoners, instruct-
ed by Mr. Gaskell. The only evidence con-
cerning the prisoners was the attack upon
Mr. Yancey's burglar, during which the
murder was committed, was a confession
taken down by Mr. Cressh, deputy-superin-
tendent of Police, from statements made
by the prisoner. But it appeared that,
although the prisoners were cautioned, the
proper form of caution—which includes the
intimation that whatever they said might
be produced in evidence against them—
had not been given.

Mr. Haylar contended that it was not ad-
missible as evidence. Upon this point a
long discussion ensued; and Mr. Deane was
examined, in Mr. Cressh's absence.

The Attorney General said he would
leave the matter to His Lordship. He dis-
approved of the manner in which the evi-
dence was obtained, and hoped that it
would not be used; but they were afraid
to kill him without the sanction of the
chief of police, who name I will, Sir,
quote here, and quote for universal execra-
tion; this wretch is officially called Tien,
Tien-lung-loo 田昌祿 in good Chinese.

It appears that the Mandarins of Ouy-si,
except perhaps a military one, a
general of brigade, named Lie-tien-tan,
had the intention and purpose to
kill Mr. Cooper to death, him and his fol-
lowers, and then to steal
away all their little property; but they were
afraid to kill him without the sanction of the
chief of police, who name I will, Sir,
quote here, and quote for universal execra-
tion; this wretch is officially called Tien,
Tien-lung-loo 田昌祿 in good Chinese.

For clear and certain purpose of gaining
their co-operation, the wicked Tien-tien-
loo invited them to feast. But these poor
savage chieftains, more prudent, just, and
human than a greedy and proud pupil of
Confucius, refused energetically their par-
ticipation in so great and useless a crime;
they knew too well that if this European
traveller was killed in their country, his
murder would be laid at their door, sooner
or later. Mr. Cooper himself speaks of
having received much kindness at the hands
of the people of Ouy-si, many having sent
him presents of eggs, fowls and fruits while
imprisoned in the yamen. So many trials
and difficulties, 38 days of imprisonment,
the bitter thought of such an advantageous
undertaking rendered abortive by the ma-
licious of a worthless petty magistrate, were
of a nature indeed to alter the strong tem-
perament of Mr. Cooper. Consequently he
became weak, black, meagre, and on his
way back to Bathing he lay ill with fever
several days in the house of the Hou-kou
chieftain; but he had the consolation to be
attended with great care and kindness by
the chiefs of the family.

I content myself, Sir, with these few re-
marks upon an event which more clearly
marks upon my eyes; you will see more clearly what
kind of friends are many and many
Chinese Mandarins for all Europeans at
large; you will easily understand my great
anxiety about the Christians and Missiona-
ries we have in the very territory, and, of
course, in the hands of a wretch like Tien
Tien-lung-loo. There are many other highly
interesting circumstances, which I do not state
here; Mr. Cooper will do it himself. This
short account is plain enough, I hope to make
you truly informed of, and not too much
uneasy about, the dangers and paramount
difficulties encountered in his way by our
bold prisoner of Ouy-si.

Happy to renew the assurance of my re-
spect, on such a natural occasion, I beg to
subscribe myself again, Sir, your obedient
servant,
JOSEPH MARY TIERNEY,
Bishop of Salsburg, Vic. Ap. of Tibet.
P.S.—I foresee a little objection. You
will say perhaps, was it right that Mr.
Cooper should run the risk of passing the
Imperial lines? I answer, perfectly right.
We have at this moment at Ts-tien-tou
many Chinese or Mahomedan merchants
who have come directly from Taly, Ho-king,
Ty-tseung, A-tse-tse, Chong-tien and other
places in Chinese and Mahomedan territory
bringing with them their merchandise, pay-
ing only a heavy duty. There is no prohibi-
tion at all for Chinamen to pass from
Imperial lines to Mahomedan towns, or
vice versa. I have passed myself often
times. Therefore Mr. Cooper offended not
any Chinese law by endeavouring to reach
Taly. Moreover, this is proved by the
fact itself of a very clear and formal pas-
port given to him by the good general Lien-
houan.

MR. T. T. COOPER'S JOURNEY.

The following letter, written to Mr. T. T.
Cooper by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Tibet,
gives full particulars of T. T. Cooper's late
adventures. We need hardly remind our
readers that the writer has shown great and
continued kindness to Mr. Cooper, during
his travels in the West of China. We must
explain that the "Ouy-si" he speaks of, is
the city we have written of as "Wei-si."
D.S. Ts-tien-tou, 21st September, 1868.
T. T. Cooper, Esq.,
H.I.M.'s Consul at Shanghai.

Sir,—Shall I say happily or unfortu-
nately? I dare not pronounce, myself,
though fully convinced that the meanest
event no less than the greatest one has its
reason in the inscrutable wisdom of God.
Leaving the decision of this case to your
judgment, I give you the fact as it stands
before me. Mr. Cooper has been driven
back from Yunnan, and totally unable to
pursue his travel without an evident peril
of assassination, he returned to us and
arrived yesterday, at half-past six in the
afternoon, to his small hotel in Ts-
tsien-tou.

Some days before, sir, I told you that I
feared not, for our good friend and bold
traveller, the machivellian doings of China-
men; fearing only the pride and violent
temper of Mahomedans. I have been com-
pletely mistaken, as you will see by this
brief relation of Mr. Cooper's misfortune.
As far as I can understand his mind, he
will be glad and undoubtedly happy if the
hand of a friend or the very theatre of the
events, does supply his own, too much
shaken at this moment to write anything
of length and accuracy. In speaking
of the danger to his health, far from
so, I do not mean that Mr. Cooper is sick
or in a dangerous state of health; far from
it, he has his cheerfulness, his wit nearly
the same as some months before; but he
has not the same strength, and wants nu-
merously eight or ten days to divert him-
self, and reconvert his spirit. I could not
choose in Shanghai a more agreeable corre-
spondent to myself, nor a more sympathising
friend to Mr. Cooper's undertaking, than
Mr. Hogg. Consequently I beg to be al-
lowed to present him the following little
notice—

Leaving Bathing on the 3rd of June; as
I wrote to Mr. Lemmonier some weeks ago,
Mr. Cooper and his little caravan ten or
twelve days after reached A-tse-tse; the
first Chinese station of some importance in
the province of Yunnan. The only danger
in the way, but a very serious one, was to
be striven by hunger; the natives by fear
of Lu-na-priests being unwilling at any rate
to sell anything to a European traveller, as
we know by a long and painful experience;
so that Mr. Cooper found himself obliged
(forgive this humble particularity) obliged
to take away a small lamb from a flock
passing over the public road, and though
offering four times the value in money, the
lamb was inexorable. He and his
Lamas were inexorable. He and his
Lamas were driven on to A-tse-tse
starving with hunger. Resting a day
here, he continued on his way to Ouy-si,
paying a passing visit to our Missionaries
who are living on the east bank of the Yan-
tse-kiang, and on the 23rd of June ar-
rived at Ouy-si. Here, having visited the
Chief Mandarin, and obtained a good pas-
port for Taly, he passed on and reached
Tong-lan, the residence of the Si-fan chief
who, up to this time, had been acting as a
Mandarin for both Mahomedans and Lin-
perialists. But unhappily one day or two
before Mr. Cooper's arrival, this chief with
his tribe had come over entirely to the
Imperialists, and refused to give Mr. Cooper
a passport, bidding him return to Ouy-si
and wait until the country was more settled.
This brought to a stand still Mr. Cooper's
return to Ouy-si, intending, Mr. Cooper
then and abide the result of the forth-
coming fight. From the time of his return
to Ouy-si, troubles and dangers seem to
have thickened around him. Attacked
again, as he had been on his former visit;
by the Chinese soldiers, he fled to the Yan-
men of the chief Mandarin F-r protection; but
missionary agents (who from reports of my
left Ouy-si. Mr. Cooper was then obliged
to appeal to the chief of Tien-tan, the
worker of all evil for him. This hypocrite
and worthless official, under the pretext of

protecting Mr. Cooper from the soldiery,
invited him to live in the Yamen. Having
got him there, he had him confined in a
small room guarded by his ruffian soldiers.
He first asked a loan of money, nothing
less than 2,500; then in company with
two other Mandarins and a party of sol-
diers, entered Mr. Cooper's prison room,
demanding over again 2,500, his rifle,
revolver, sword, and spy-glass as a loan.
Having been very properly refused, he by
violence attempted to take what he coveted,
and only by recourse to his pistol does Mr.
Cooper appear to have saved his remaining
eighty tools. Some days after this, Mr.
Cooper left the Yamen, intending to return
to Bathing. Towards night of the first
day, however, he was overtaken by Chinese
soldiers and brought back to Ouy-si, and
confined for seven days more in his former
prison. But several chiefs of the Ly-soo,
Ho-so, and Hou-kou tribes in the neigh-
bourhood of Ouy-si, interfered and demanded
that Mr. Cooper should be set at liberty;
and much to his delight, I suppose, these
chiefs visited him in his prison and gave
their assurance that he should not die in
their country, which extends to one or two
days from A-tse-tse. Thus released, Mr.
Cooper, on the 6th of August, was evidently
compelled to recommence his dangerous
return to Bathing.

It appears that the Mandarins of Ouy-si,
except perhaps a military one, a
general of brigade, named Lie-tien-tan,
had the intention and purpose to
kill Mr. Cooper to death, him and his fol-
lowers, and then to steal
away all their little property; but they were
afraid to kill him without the sanction of the
chief of police, who name I will, Sir,
quote here, and quote for universal execra-
tion; this wretch is officially called Tien,
Tien-lung-loo 田昌祿 in good Chinese.

For clear and certain purpose of gaining
their co-operation, the wicked Tien-tien-
loo invited them to feast. But these poor
savage chieftains, more prudent, just, and
human than a greedy and proud pupil of
Confucius, refused energetically their par-
ticipation in so great and useless a crime;
they knew too well that if this European
traveller was killed in their country, his
murder would be laid at their door, sooner
or later. Mr. Cooper himself speaks of
having received much kindness at the hands
of the people of Ouy-si, many having sent
him presents of eggs, fowls and fruits while
imprisoned in the yamen. So many trials
and difficulties, 38 days of imprisonment,
the bitter thought of

Miscellaneous. THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE.

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- 2.—Treaty with the United States.
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"The Appendix of Sailing Directions has been reprinted from the 'China Pilot.' With short interruptions, the coasts from Singapore to Hakodadi are all described in it; and for the Chinese coasts, the Directions have been improved by the insertion of the Chinese characters for the names of all places that could be ascertained."

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